

No. 734,162.

PATENTED JULY 21, 1903.

E. F. CUNNINGHAM.
DOUBLE CANT HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1903.

NO MODEL.

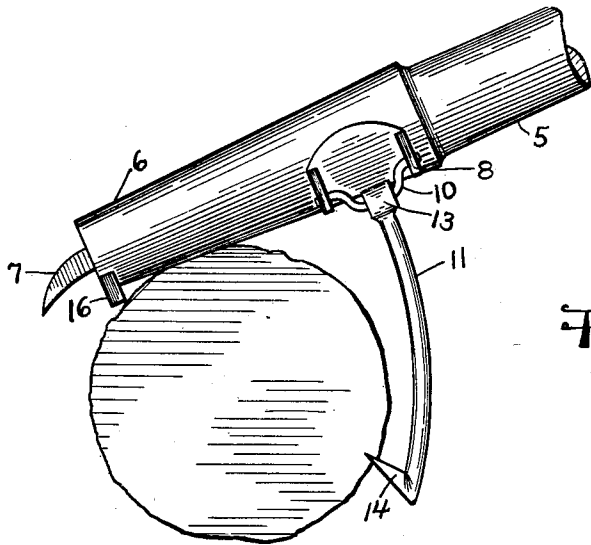


Fig. 1.

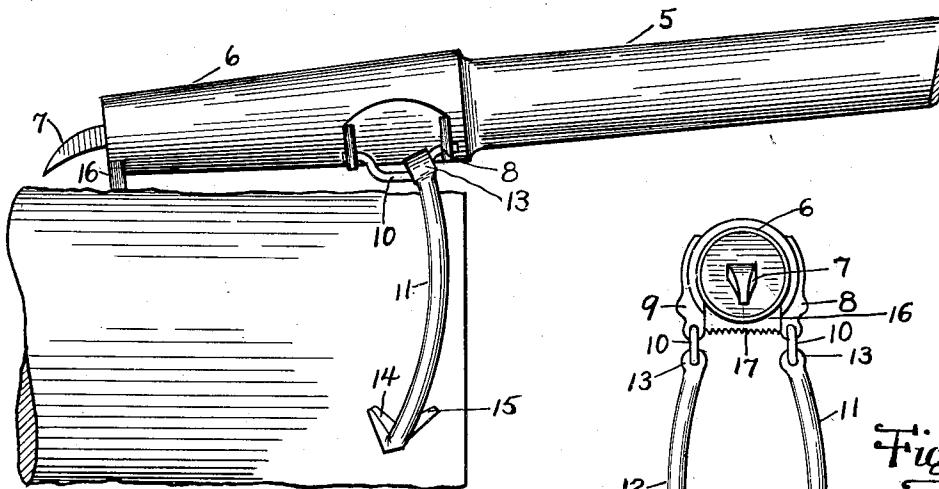


Fig. 2.

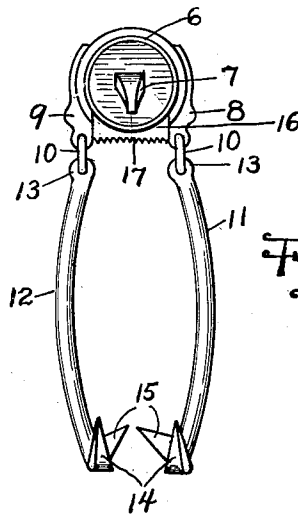


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELKANA F. CUNNINGHAM, OF BROWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

DOUBLE CANT-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 734,162, dated July 21, 1903.

Application filed March 5, 1903. Serial No. 146,384. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELKANA F. CUNNINGHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brown, in the county of Harrison, State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Double Cant-Hooks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to cant-hooks; and it has for its object to provide a hook which may be used for rolling logs or timbers or for skating or sliding them longitudinally or for carrying them from their ends without danger of slipping or disengagement of the lever and hook-arms.

As cant-hooks are usually made they consist of a lever to which is pivoted a single hook-arm, the fulcrum of the lever being at its extremity and the lever having no means for preventing rocking or lateral displacement of its fulcrumed end. In the present invention the lever is provided with a pair of hook-arms having hooks at their free ends or extremities, and which arms may be adjusted to straddle the log or timber when the latter is to be carried or slid, or they may be adjusted to hang parallel and against one side of the log or timber when the latter is to be rolled. In the present implement, furthermore, there is provided a fulcrum-block which insures against rocking or rotation of the lever.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the cant-hook with the parts in position to roll a log or timber, the position of the timber being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 with the parts in position to slide or carry a log or timber, the latter being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a front end view of the hook with the parts in position to roll a log or timber. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the hook-arms.

Referring now to the drawings, the present cant-hook comprises a lever including a handle 5, which may have any suitable propor-

tions, and a ferrule at one end of the handle, this ferrule 6 being preferably of iron and being tapered in shape. At the extreme end of the lever is a tooth or finger 7, which is curved downwardly at its free end and which is designed to engage the body to be manipulated when the diameter of the latter is not too great, this engagement of the tooth or finger serving to prevent lateral displacement of the end of the lever. Formed upon or secured to the ferrule are pairs of ears 8 and 9, the ears 8 being at one side of the ferrule and the ears 9 at the other side, the ears of each pair being perforated, so that their perforations aline longitudinally of the lever, and in the perforations of each pair of ears are pivotally engaged the outturned extremities of a U-shaped link 10, including divergent arms and a connecting bight portion. The links 10 form hangers for the hook-arm, of which there are two. (Shown at 11 and 12.) Each of the hook-arms has an enlarged head 13 at one end, which is perforated to receive the corresponding link 10, on which the head is movable both pivotally and longitudinally of the link, so that the arm may engage the bight portion of the link or the rear divergent side portion thereof, so that the angle between the hook-arm and the lever may be varied to suit the different conditions of operation of the hook. Each of the arms is arc-shaped, as illustrated, and at the free end of each arm is a hook 14, which projects rearwardly at an acute angle to the arm in the plane of its curvature, and a second hook 15 slightly above the first hook and projecting laterally and rearwardly from the arm in a plane at right angles to the plane of the first hook.

At the free end of the ferrule on one side thereof is a transversely-disposed fulcrum-block 16 at right angles to the plane of curvature of the terminal tooth or finger of the lever, and this fulcrum-block has serrations 17, which extend longitudinally of the lever.

When the hook is to be used for rolling, the hook-arms are adjusted to the bight portions of the links, so that the hooks 15 thereof will project transversely of the lever, while the hooks 14 will project longitudinally of the lever, the hooks 14 being then in position to

engage in the side of the body. If the body is of small diameter, the terminal finger or hook of the lever may be engaged therewith to prevent lateral displacement of the end of the lever, or the fulcrum-block may rest upon the body, and its serrations will hold the end of the lever against lateral displacement and at the same time will prevent rocking of the lever. By manipulating the lever in the well-known manner the body may be rolled without danger of slipping of the lever.

When the cant-hook is to be used for carrying a body or sliding it, the body must be lifted from its ends and a cant-hook at each end must be used. Under these conditions the hook-arms are shifted to the rear sides of the links, with the result that the arms may be then turned, as illustrated in Fig. 2, to bring both hooks into position to engage in the body, the free end of the lever at the same time being disposed with its fulcrum-block resting upon the body, so that the lever is prevented from sliding laterally from the body as well as from rotating at its extremity. Thus all danger of slipping of the cant-hook from the log is prevented.

In practice modifications of the specific construction shown may be made, and any suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A cant-hook comprising a lever and hook-arms having each a plurality of hooks projecting at different points around the arm, said hook-arms being connected with the lever at different points transversely of the latter for adjustment to lie each with one or

more of its hooks projecting in the direction of the lever.

2. A cant-hook comprising a lever having perforated ears, links extending longitudinally of the lever and each comprising divergent arms pivotally engaged in the perforations of a pair of ears and a connecting-bight, and hook-arms pivotally and slidably mounted upon corresponding links, each of the hook-arms having hooks projecting therefrom at different points around the arm.

3. A cant-hook comprising a lever having perforated ears, links extending longitudinally of the lever and each comprising divergent arms pivotally engaged in the perforations of a pair of ears and a connecting-bight, hook-arms pivotally and slidably mounted upon corresponding links, each of the hook-arms having hooks projecting therefrom at different points around the arms, and a fulcrum-block disposed transversely of the lever.

4. A cant-hook comprising a lever, links pivotally connected with the lever, and hook-arms having each a plurality of hooks at one end projecting from different points around the arms, said arms being connected at their opposite end with the links and shiftable thereon and therewith to lie with one hook or both hooks respectively transversely of the lever.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ELKANA F. CUNNINGHAM.

Witnesses:

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